The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 2751 第一千五百七千二第 日五初月七 年寅丙治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1866. 二十號 第四十月八英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Insurances.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month, ... } per cent.
Three months, ... } „
Six months, ... } „

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company*
tf 1658 Hongkong, 6th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1861.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against sea risks at current rates

RUSSELL AND Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Business Announcements.

DEPOTS of Labuan Coal have been established at the undermentioned Ports

Swatow.....Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Amoy.....Messrs. Bliss & Co.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 2436 Hongkong, 26th September, 1865.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.

THE Undersigned in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, begs to inform all his patrons that he has this day disposed of his business to Mr. FARDNSKIE SIMONS, and hopes that they will extend their kind patronage upon him as heretofore.

E. J. MANNING.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1866. Apl. 13

IN reference to the above F. SIMONS begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has this day assumed the Proprietorship of the above establishment, and hopes that by care and attention he will merit a share of their kind patronage.

F. SIMONS.

N.B.—Billiard Tables and Cues kept in thorough repair, one first class American Piano in the sitting Room for the use of Visitors. English and American Papers received by every Mail.

tf 717 Hongkong 14th April, 1866.

M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRAZIER, AND GAS FITTER, MAKER AND REPAIRER OF PUMPS FOR SHIPS, &c.

All Works executed with Promptness.

Bonchi, No. 107.

im 1311 Hongkong, 17th July, 1866

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Macao.

This new Hotel is now open, and a share of Public Patronage is solicited.

D. B. VINES.

tf 1166 Macao, 11th July, 1866.

BOOKBINDING.

RESTORATION IN PERFECT.

G. NINDELL, Bookbinder, in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received, begs most respectfully to notify that he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care in a first rate manner at considerably reduced prices.

All his materials are of the best English Manufacture. Books of every description bound in the neatest and most elegant style.

A. G. NINDELL,
Wellington-street.

tf 971 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1865.

PUN LUN,

PHOTOGRAPHER

Queen's Rd. E., No. 58, Up Stairs Opposite the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Takes Portraits, Groups, &c., in the best style, also keeps constantly on hand the views of Hongkong, Canton, Macao, and other Parts of China.

tf Hongkong, 2nd September, 1861.

E. AURBACH & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

NEWCHWANG.

E. AURBACH & Co., beg to inform masters of vessels and others visiting Newchwang, that they have established a Branch of their business at that port, and trust by attention and a well assorted Stock to merit their support.

tf 2297 Newchwang, 1st December, 1865.

THE Undersigned is prepared to lend Cargo, in first class Cargo boats, at current rates.

J. S. HOOK.

tf 1355 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1866.

Business Announcements.

ICE CREAM AND ICE CREAM PUDDINGS ALWAYS READY AT

N. CREMERS'S CONFECTIONERY.

Wellington Street, No. 73, Opposite the Catholic Church.

All Orders will be promptly executed and forwarded to any address indicated.

tf 1412 Hongkong, 7th July, 1866.

TALBOT AND CO

SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 114 and 116, QUEEN'S ROAD.

A READING ROOM attached. Entrance free $1.

tf 2823 Hongkong, 28th November, 1865.

DR. SCHETELIG, has removed to Peddder Hill.
tf 329 Hongkong, 29th February, 1866.

NEW TONSORIAL SALOON.

PROFESSOR WHEELER has the honor to inform the community that he has removed his Hair Cutting Establishment from the Oriental Hotel to the premises between Mr. A. Boyer's and Miss Rose's Millinery establishments on Wellington Street. He begs to tender his sincere thanks for their past favors and trusts that the change of abode may be the means of increasing his list of patrons. Attached is also a commodious Dye Room, where those who are prematurely grey, and are anxious to rejuvenate their appearance can rut on youth's most glossy locks with the magician's celerity. He is happy to inform them that he has also in operation his refreshing and invigorating Shower Bath, which can be put to try to any private, especially during the summer months. Everything that luxury and comfort can desire is to be found in his establishment.

He will be happy to call upon private residences upon requiring his services.

paid to gentlemen's hair.

PROF

HAIR C

Next door to Alexander Boyer's.
tf 803 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1866.

YUE-CHEONG.

RETAIL TEA DEALER

BEGS to inform the community that he has received his supply of New Season Teas comprising choice Oolong, Pekoe and Souchong
tf 1822 Hongkong, 6th July, 1866.

HONGKONG BAKERY.

DORABJEE NORROJEE begs to inform the Public, that he has established a *Bakery* Fancy Pastry and Confectionery Business on his premises, Queen's Road, opposite the Oriental Bank, and hopes from his long experience and careful attention to merit the patronage and support of the Public.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1866.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Saturday, the 11th August, 1866.

VESSEL	GOODS SOLD	PRICE	PURCHASER
H.B.M. Wee & Co	1,000 pcs. Shirting	$ 4.00	Mee-long
Wilkinson	900 „ Assorted Lastings	19.00	Mee-long & Cheong-long
do.	480 „ Assorted S.S. Cambrics	21.00	Mee-long
Foreign Merchant	200 „ do.	20.25	do.
South Kensington & Co.	2,250 pcs. T-Cloth	3.40	Ko-long
Seavers & Co	800 „ White Shirting	2.30	To-Arrive Kwong-sewe-long
Wedderburn	500 „ S.S. T-Cloth	2.70	Kin-long
Rapsch & Co	200 bales. Foreign Cotton	23.00	Tye-shang-we
do.	90 do. do.	22.50	Yut-wo-long
P. P. Cuno	100 „ Shanghai do.	2.50	Kin-hing-cheong
Turner & Co	200 „ Foreign do.	23.00	Tye-shang-long
Dorno C. L.	90 „ Shanghai do.	23.50	Wo-cheong-long
Kwong-hing-cheong	136 „ Canton do.	21.00	Yut-wo-long
do.	130 pcs. Flatlish	4.80	Travelling Merchant
Gibb, L. & Co.	500 bales Tientsin Cotton	22.00	Kin-hing-cheong
Vreeden	500 „ do.	22.50	Travelling Merchant
Yuen-tai-hong	1,000 pcs. Mille Blue Silk	1.50	Hongkong Merchant
Ying-kee	1,000 „ Shirting Brown Sugar	5.10	Chinese Merchant
Kwong-hing-cheong	2 pls. White	22.00	Tye-shang Merchant
Hang-Seng-hong	300 pls. Dirt-cloth	3.75	Chinese Merchant
Compton & Co	250 „ Tinplate Plate	5.00	Co-kee
Pustau & Co	50 boxes White Sugar Candy	4.00	Show-hong
Smith Archer & Co	300 pls. White	9.00	Canton Merchant
Leonard	100 „ Sugar	8.10	Shang-yune
Burmese C. L.	2,500 pcs. T-Cloth	3.60	Kwong-a & Fook-ngo
Hang-fong-hong	200 „ S.S. Red Cambric	21.80	Ko-long

Arrivals.

Aug. 13, H.M. g.b. HAUGHTY, from a Cruize, 11th Aug.

Aug. 13, GLENLEE, Brit. sh., 635, Dunn, Cardiff, April 9th, Patent Fuel.—ORDER.

Aug. 13, VERITAS, Brit. sh., 639, Carrey, Newcastle, (N.S.W.) June 16th, Coals.—JOHNSON & Co.

Aug. 13, NEPTUNE, Brit. sh., 296, Anton, Ningpo, July 5th, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 13, ORINDIA, Hamb. bq., 550, Tonge, Newchwang, June 30th, Peas.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 13, RACKROSE, Siam. sh., 387, Henson, Bangkok, July 24th, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 13, IDA, Pruss. bq., 140, Rushert, Tientsin, July 3rd, General.—OXORN & Co.

Aug. 13, NORTHAM, Brit. sh., 1235, Hutchins, Newport, April 22nd, Coals.—P. & O. Co.

Aug. 13, WARTBURG, Brem. bq., 313, Gerner, Tientsin, June 30th, Cotton.—E. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Aug. 13, AMAZONE, Hamb. bq., 539, Gantshow, Cardiff, April 7th, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 13, COMET, Siam. sh., 607, Schucol, Bangkok, July 28th, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 13, CONTEST, Siam. sh., 386 Mollar, Bangkok, July 27th, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 13, DER FRITZOU, Hamb. sch., 180, A. Simson, Whampoa, August 11th, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 13, PARSEE, Amer. bq., from Whampoa.

Aug. 13, GOLDEN HIND, Amer. sh., from Whampoa.

Aug. 13, ALICIA, Brit. bq., 236, Burkit, Saigon, Aug. 5th, Rice and Fish.—ADAM SCOTT & Co.

Aug. 13, CHOWSEE, Siam. sh., 500, Burrow, Bangkok, July 28th, General.—CHINESE.

The British barque "CORA LUM" British ship "BANIAN" Hamburg barque "ELCHA" all coming in West.

Departures.

Aug. 12, JOHORE BRUHN, for Whampoa.

Aug. 12, JAMES MILLER, for do.

Aug. 12, DOUGLAS, for do.

Aug. 13, COSTA RICA, for Whampoa.

Aug. 13, ARRAGAN, for do.

Aug. 13, DENMARK, for Newchwang.

Aug. 13, CONQUIMAN, for Chefoo.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 13TH, 1866.

Golden Fleece, for Budgkok.

Passengers.

Per" Neptune" from Ningpo.
Mr. B. Scofield.

Reports.

The British ship *Glenlee*, from Cardiff, reports having had s.w. winds from the Channel to the Island of Madeira which passed April 24th; passed the Equator March 12th, in lat. 28 w., and very light s.e. trades; from thence and moderate weather to the Cape of Good Hope, which passed June 10th, in lat. 40 s.; from there had heavy gales from N.N.W. in the Indian Ocean, sighted the ship Rove to for 4 days. Anchored at Anjer, July 20th, next day got underweight and proceeded to Hongkong experienced variable and light winds until arrived. Experienced a severe hurricane veering from N.N.E. to s.s.w. in lat. 37 n., long. 50 e. Spoke the British ship *Electric*, in lat. 4 n., long. 28 w., from Adelaide to London, 77 days out; the British barque *Minna*, off Anjer, from London bound to Yokohama, 90 days out.

H. M. Gunboat *Haughty* reports that she has no particular news, she had been ordered to start again immediately on her keep company with the *Opossum* in search of piratical junks.

The British ship *Veritas* which arrived in harbour to-day reports having sailed from Newcastle (N. S. w.) on the 16th June, had strong gales from N. E. for 8 days after leaving Newcastle, since then light and variable winds; experienced no South West monsoon in the Indian Sea, but light Northerly and N. E. winds; latter part light w. N. w. winds till reaching Bresker Point; since then s. w. gentle breezes. Spoke the barque *Abbotford* off the Coast of New Guinea from Newcastle to Hongkong having sailed 6 days previous to the *Veritas*; She reported having experienced very bad weather for 14 days having lost great deal of Canvas, &c.; also spoke the ship *Diadem* on the 30th July from Shanghai to London 12 days out in Lat. The following ships sailed for Hongkong on the same date—the brig *Royal Diadem*, loading for Hongkong—the ships *Light of the Age, Clyde* and *Chetah*.

The Prussian barque *Ida* reports that the *Dismast Westbury* left Cardiff 15th ult. 5 days before her; had calms and light airs on passage down.

The British ship *Friar Spritte* reports having had fine weather, in the channel light s.e. trades; passed the line May 20th in lat. 29 w., s.e. trades moderate; passed Meridian of the Cape June 12th, in lat. 9 s. had heavy gales thence to St. Paul's Island and light variable winds thence to Anger which passed July 27th. In the China sea had light airs and calms.

The Bremen barque *Wartburg* reports having had very light and variable winds till the arrival at Hongkong. July 3rd, spoke the Hamburg barque *Ino*, the same day, the Hamburg schooner *Clipper*, same day Hamburg ship *Melina*, all bound to the Northward. July 20th, spoke the Prussian barque *Holca* from Newchwang bound to Swatow. August 2 d, the barque *New Granada*, Northward bound.

The Hamburg barque *Amazone* reports having left Cardiff April 7th had fine weather in the channel and hard gales off Western Islands to Madeira thence to Cape continued fine weather, when hard gales to St. Pauls and Anjer. Passed latter July 23rd and had fine weather and light airs until arrival here. Spoke following ships—June 22nd, in lat. 37 n., long. 32 w., Hamburg barque *Flora* from Hamburg to Hongkong. June 30th, in lat. 38 n., long. 62 e., Hanover barque *Hermann* from Hamburg to Shanghai. July 13 h. in lat. 27 n., long. 60 e., British barque *Birchgrove* Cardiff to Japan.

The Siamese ship *Contest* reports having had light s.w. winds the entire part of her passage, the latter, N.E. winds light and variable till the arrival.

The Siamese ship *Comet* reports having had fine weather the entire passage with a strong s.w. breeze down the Gulf of Siam and light airs and calms up the Coins Sea.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Sundry Articles

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Books, &c.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—

Chairman—HON. JOHN DENT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WOLDEMAR NISSEN, Esq.
Abd. F. Heard, Esq. Tallanjee Franjee, Esq.
Geo. J. Holland, Esq. Arthur Sassoon, Esq.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq. Caleb T. Smith, Esq.
Henry B. Lennan, Esq. Hon Thos Sutherland, Esq.
Geo. F. Mactean, Esq. W. H. Wood, Esq.

Managers—

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Shanghae—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

In addition to the above rates of interest the Company has adopted the principle of setting aside a certain portion of its yearly profits to be given as a bonus on the balances employed by the Bank. Customers keeping Current Accounts and Depositors will participate equally in respect of such Bonus, whether shareholders in the Company or not.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Manager.*

Office of the Company,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road,
March 3 1866. tf 929

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

RESERVED FUND, £844,000.

Court of Directors.

Henry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Ker, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Hoyle, Esq.
John Lowle Hankey, Esq.
William Walter Cargill, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Bertook Robert Reid, Esq.
Patrick P. Robertson, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Chief Manager.
Patrick Campbell, Sub-Manager.

Bankers.

Bank of England.
Union Bank of London.

Agents in Scotland.

National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Dundas Guy, 23, St. Andrew Square Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office.

Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Banking.

The Corporation receive money on deposit repayable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.

They also receive money on fixed deposit repayable at twelve months notice, upon which interest at five per cent. per annum is allowed.

They discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they make advances upon bullion and goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation issue Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at six months' sight, and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

They also issue Drafts on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Shanghai, Yokohama, Hombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday, 10 to 1.

J. McDOUALL, *Manager.*

tf 1162 Hongkong, 18th April, 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL,—£2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL,—£750,000.
RESERVED FUND,—£87,500.
HEAD-OFFICE—NO. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. BOYKETT, Esq., *Chairman.* (late Messrs. Thomas Wright & Co., London; now The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.)

J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.* (late Messrs. Gray and Dalas, London; and Gray & Co., Bombay; now The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.)

S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay; and President of the Bank of Bombay.)

T. CARDWELL, Esq. (late Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London and Liverpool; and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay; now The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.)

C. A. PEARON, Esq., (Messrs. Pearon, & Co., late Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)

WM. MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

MICHAEL H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., London; and Ritchie Stewart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.

A. MORRISON, Esq. (absent on leave in Bombay.)

Acting General Manager.

D. W. LAWRENCE, Esq.

Sub-Manager.

GEORGE MOUL, Esq.

Bankers. THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Co.

Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Melbourne, Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMPRADOR IN BOMBAY.

ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (late Messrs. Gray & Co., now the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Esq.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money for fixed periods at rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application at the Office. Current accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed; and no charge is made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

They grant Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, and Bank of England; also on the Head Office in London, and Branches and Agencies as above, issue Circular Notes payable in any of the chief cities of the world, negotiate Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, discount Local Bills, advance Money on approved securities, and conduct every description of Banking business connected with the East.

Further information as to the Rules of Business may be obtained on application at the Office.

JAMES GREIG, *Manager.*

No. 11 Queen's Road.
tf 403 Hongkong, 1st June, 1866.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA and JAPAN (Limited).

Capital, £4,000,000 Sterling
In 40,000 Shares of £100 each
of which, only £25 is to be called up.
Subscribed, £3,999,100.
Paid up, £999,982.

Head Office, No. 1 Bank Buildings, E.C. London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William F. Allen, Esq. James Scott, Esq.
Alderman. Sassoon David Sassoon, Esq
William Frederick Baring, Esq. J. Mackrill Smith, Esq.
Richard Spencer, Esq.
James Nugent Daniel, Esq. Philip Vanderlyl, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq. Henry Young, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—John Ouseley, Esq.
Secretary.—R. Swire Tonilin, Esq.

Edinburgh Branch.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunimail.
James Mackintosh, Esq., Jun., of La Mancha and late of Calcutta.
John A. Maurer, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The National Bank. The Alliance Bank.

Agents.

In Scotland, The National Bank of Scotland.
In Ireland, The National Bank of Ireland.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Point de Galle, Manila, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, Nagasaki, and Kiukiang.

Banking.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed, until further notice, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on all daily balances not exceeding $15,000; but special arrangements may be made, if desired, for balances above that amount.

Fixed Deposits of money will be received at the following rates of Interest, viz.,

For 3 months 3 per cent per Annum
„ 6 do. do. 4 do. do.
„ 12 do. do. 5 do. do.

and for longer periods according to arrangement.

Approved Local Bills are discounted and Advances made upon Bullion and Goods not of a perishable nature.

Exchange.

The Bank purchases Bills on Europe, India, China, Japan and Australia, and issues Drafts on England on the Bank of England, the National Bank, and the Alliance Bank, Limited; and on the various Branches and Agencies of the Bank in India, China, Japan and Australia, at the current rates of the day.

Office Hours 10 to 3, Saturday, 10 to 1.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Manager.

EWEN CAMERON,
Acting Manager.

tf 2004 Hongkong, 28th July, 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital paid-up £750,000.

With power to increase to £1,500,000.

Reserved Fund, £200,000.

Head-Office—No. 32, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Gordon Mitchell, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Dennis Rickards, Esq. Ellis Lucas Ollivier, Esq.
George May, Esq. David Trail Robertson Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday, K.C.B.
James M. Robertson, Esq.

David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*
William Anderson, Esq.—*Assistant Manager.*
Walter Ormiston, Esq.—*Secretary.*
William Anderson, Esq.—*Inspector of Branches and Agencies.*

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Clarke, Sotle, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.

Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq. of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Ceylon { Colombo, Kandy, Galle
Singapore
Penang
Shanghai
Yokohama
Hankow
Mauritius
Saigon
Batavia

KOWLOON DEPOSIT AGENCY,
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esqr., O.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Accounts.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits.—Are received, viz.—

Repayable at 12 months.....4% per annum.
„ 6 „ .....3% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the manager.

Office hours—10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

EDWARD ARTHUR, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 5 March, 1866.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of the Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Proprietors on the 3rd inst. the new scrip certificates for 20,000 paid up shares of $126 each, will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th April in exchange for the scrip at present held by Proprietors.

It is further intimated that on the above date Registered Proprietors, will on their application, be provided with a certificate stating them the number of new shares to which they will be entitled under the said Resolution of the Special Meeting of 3rd March.

V. KRESSER, *Manager.*

tf 479 Hongkong, 10th March, 1866.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be allowed, from and after this date, until further notice, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, on all daily balances not exceeding $15,000; but special arrangements may be made, if desired, for balances above that amount.

Interest will be allowed on Fixed Deposit of money at the following rates, viz:—

For 3 months certain at 4½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. do. 4 do. do.
„ 12 do. do. 3½ do. do.

and for longer periods according to arrangement.

EWEN CAMERON,
Acting Manager.

tf 979 Hongkong, 28th July, 1866.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction

THIS DAY,
the 14th August at noon,
ex Invincible.

An Invoice of Perfumery consisting of assorted ESSENCES and BOUQUETS, EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, POMATUMS, TOILET SOAPS, &c. &c.

An Invoice of HAIR, CLOTH, and SHOE-BRUSHES, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES, &c. &c.

10 dozen SILK UMBRELLAS.
14 Cases Assorted CONFECTIONARY.
„ „ WAX VESTAS.
„ „ BRYANT & MAY'S SAFETY MATCHES.
30 boxes SPERM CANDLES.
5 cases CHEESE
2 „ HAMS.
50 tins BLACK PAINT.
20 pieces ASSORTED HUNTING.
3 cases B B. PERCUSSION CAPS.
3 „ MUSKETS.
2 cases REVOLVERS AND POUCHES.
3 cases SMOKING TOBACCO.
100 „ BRANDY.
60 „ OLD TOM.
1 55 „ CLARET.
10 „ GLASS WARE.
and a variety of other goods.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars or T.T.

1760 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

BOOK SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.
At their auction Room, Queen's Road.

An Invoice of SUNDRY PUBLICATIONS comprising Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, Pope's, Milton's and Cowper's Poetical Works, Cook's Week, London Society, Ainsworth's, Dimarchi's, Cooper's, Marryat's, James's, Grant's, Bulwer's, Whitefriar's, Dumas' and Albert Smith's, Novels.

&c. &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at T.T.

All Lots with all faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

1720 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co., will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 15th August, 1866, at Noon,
At their sales Rooms,
2,000 KARTRIDGE FLAT PLATES
18 Gallr EUROPE *HOPE*, sizes 1 in. to 4½ inches
2 GRSS HAMS
40 CONGREVE CANNAS
120 GROSS IRON SCREWS
7 cases MODERATOR LAMP CHIMNEYS
90 doz. IRON DOOR LATCHES
20 cases TART FRUITS.
5 „ HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS
3 „ COTTON UMBRELLAS.
12 Cwt. BLACK PAINT
A quantity, of ships STORES
&c. &c. &c.
and,
For account of whom it may concern
A. In diamond, 11 22. 1 case containing 20 pairs assorted 12 4 x. BLANKETS
(*ex Invincible*, sea damaged)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars, weighed at T.T.

1749 Hongkong 11th August, 1866.

DOWRA & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction, on a day hereafter to be named (unless disposed of by Private Sale)

THE INSTRUMENTS and MUSIC, belonging to the Band of the late Hongkong Volunteers.

These Instruments are nearly new, and manufactured by the well-known firm of Boosey & Co., expressly for the corps.

Regimental Bandmasters, or Parties wishing to organize a Public Band, are informed that there are a sufficient number of Instruments for thirty men.

Application to view may be made to

H. J. B. TRIPP,
Late Capt. and Adjt. R.K.V.

tf 1452 Hongkong, 9th July, 1866.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE IN FOOCHOW.

ALL THE VALUABLE PROPERTY with the Buildings thereon, known as the Dock-Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs. D. NATHANIEL NOVE & Co., situated on the North side of the River Min, above the Bridge, possessing a water frontage of 120 feet, and extending back 200 feet;—

The Buildings erected on this property consist of

First—A private DWELLING HOUSE containing five rooms; and on the ground floor Compradore's Office, Opium Room, Servants' Rooms, &c. &c.

Second—A large GODOWN of two Stories, measuring 60 feet by 60 feet. The flooring of the Godown is raised from the ground, and it is dry and well lighted.

Also the property on the South side of the River, adjoining, Consisting of the Building at present occupied as an office by the Commercial Bank, which is admirably adapted for business purposes. Also the House adjoining, known as the old Custom House, containing six Rooms.

Fire-vants' quarters below.

For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Foochow 1864 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1866.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.

JOHN PATERSON,

Late with Messrs. Lonie & Co.

House and Ship Plumber, Gas Fitter, and Zinc Worker.

Praya West, Aching's Yard, Next to Mr. LOGAN
tf 1130 Hongkong 13th April, 1866.

ANDREW MILLAR,

PLUMBER AND GASFITTER

TO

THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Late manager in the firm of Messrs J. LOGAN & Co., Engineers, West Point, begs to inform the Residents of the Colony, that he has established himself in the above branches, and trust to give the same satisfaction to his Patrons, and the Public, as he has hitherto done while in the above mentioned Firm.

Queen's Road East.
tf 939 Hongkong, 7th May, 1866.

THE undersigned having purchased from D. B. Vines, Esq., the Business, good will, stock and fixtures of the proprietary known as the Oriental Hotel, at Macao Centre, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

D. DE BARROS.

tf 3018 Canton, 15th December, 1865. 6-61

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

JAMES BAKER begs to announce to the public, that he has taken that large and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, adjoining Mr. Barnes, Coach Proprietor, Queen's Road East, which he has fitted up as a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, the object of which is to combine cleanliness and cheapness with all the comforts to be met with in a first-class Hotel.

A GOOD TABLE kept.

Terms, $35 per month.

W. H. FOOTTIT,—*Manager.*

tf 1435 Hongkong, 1st August, 1866.

MIDWIFERY.

MRS. STEPHENS, holding a diploma from the City of London Hospital as MIDWIFE, begs to offer her services to the ladies of Hongkong, in the above capacity, or as nurse. Address ANGUS HOTEL, Pedr Street.

tf 1685 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

Intimations.

TIMES OF DEPARTURES OF THE

CHINA STEAM-SHIP AND LABUAN COAL COMPANY'S "Limited" Steamers from Singapore, to Sarawak, Labuan, Manila, Amoy, and back.

No. 1.

Leaves Singapore, 4th each month.
Arrives at Sarawak, 6th „
Leave Sarawak, 7th „
Arrives at Labuan, 9th „
Leaves Labuan, 13th „
Arrives at Singapore, 17th „

No. 2.

Leaves Singapore, 21st each month, on arrival of French Mail.
Arrives at Labuan, 24th each month.
Leaves Labuan, 25th „
Arrives at Manila, 29th „
Leaves Manila, 4th following month.
Arrives at Amoy, 8th „
Leaves Amoy, 12th „
Arrives at Manila, 16th „
Leaves Manila, 21st with French Mail.

JOHN PITMAN,
Marine Superintendent.

tf 1735 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. Steam N. Company's Steam-ship

"FORMOSA;"

will leave for the above places, TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.

W. R. DALZIEL, *del Superintendant.*

1734 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

TENDERS for the Conveyance of about 300 Tons MEASUREMENT GOODS, the Cargo of the Belgian Barque *President*, to Saigon, are requested until Noon of the 17th instant, by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

3d 1736 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

TO BE LET.

AN OFFICE with GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to

MESSRS CURTIS & Co., No. 4, Graham Street.
tf 1736 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS.

CONFECTIONERY. ICE CREAM.

Corner of Wellington and Cochrane Streets,
HONGKONG.

L. POITEVIN.

FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.

Table d'Hote and Tiffin.

1737 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

WANTED A RUNNER, for a Medical institution. Very respectable Salary. Any person intending to apply will please observe that SURGEON DENTISTS &c., of 27 of say 3 or 4 years experience in Dental Operations at either Kent, Finsbury or Soho will be preferred.

Address, L. R. O. P. E. *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1747 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE at the Campo de St. Francisco, adjoining the Nunnery on the North side. It is commodious and well situated. The undersigned will receive offers for it up to the 15th instant.

MANUEL FERREIRA.

1383 Macao, 13th August 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders is POSTPONED till *WEDNESDAY, 29th* instant, at 3 p.m., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Club Chambers.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

1724 1728 Hongkong 13th August, 1866.

MR. EWEN CAMERON will assume the TEMPORARY MANAGEMENT of this Branch of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited, from this date.

ARCHIBALD STEWART, *Manager.*
Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.

tf Hongkong, 24th July, 1866. 1612

NOT

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill spring average 17 feet, Neap 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged, beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—European Foreman per day $5.00
Canton " " 1.25
Canton Carpenter " .75
Foochow " " .15

For further particulars as to the price of Copering, &c., &c., apply to

T. E. TILLINGHAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAIR, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON and BOYNE, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Wusueng*, vessels requiring the service of this Tug, either from Watson (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN G. SKEY,
Manager.
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than by the Dock.

tf 1514 Foochow, 21st July, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS, are informed that the Dock Company at Kulangsu, now, at the above Port, offers every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels and for Cleaning and Painting Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large GRANITE DOCK, 268 feet long on the Blocks, is in complete Working order, and average Spring tides can take Vessels Drawing 14 to 17 feet Water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Copper Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of Material required for Dock Yard use.

The Premises comprise an Engineers' Workshop, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the Works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. *Dry Godowns* for the reception of Vessels stores &c., when requiring to discharge them.

tf 966 23rd Aprcy, March 1866.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.

CONTRACTS BY
GOW & Co.

ONE Dock, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 190 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All Tools of Slips and Blacksmiths Work Done.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN HIAOH & Co.,
Hongkong, or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1865.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

THE Directors respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishments at WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Year and are now in good Working Condition.

The DOCKS are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and capable of taking in Vessels drawing 14½ feet at Spring Tides.

The Work Shops comprise the different Departments of *Shipwright, Blacksmiths, Boiler Makers, and Founds*, possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The Storeships in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, largeside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG, always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars, apply to

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*
or CAPT. T. B. RENNELL, *Manager at Whampoa.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or any neglection in the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

tf 866 Hongkong, 21th March, 1866.

NOTICE.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA. (LIMITED.)

THE Third Call of Two Hundred Dollars ($200) per Share is due on the 9th January next and is payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY LIMITED, receipts for the payment of which will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per Annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after the above date.

By order of the Directors,

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

tf 2754 Hongkong, 8th November, 1865.

The Bangkok Dock Company's.

NEW DOCK.

THIS Magnificent Dock is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen and the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, which no other Dock in the East can offer.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public.

The Dimensions and Depth of water being:

Length.....300 feet.
Breadth.....60 feet.
Depth of Water.....15 (to be extended)

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River with a spacious Jetty on each side, where Vessels of any size may lay at any state of the Tides, to fit Masts, Boilers, etc—with Powerful Lifting Shears, which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of Great Power insuring Dispatch in all states of the Tide.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops comprise the different departments of *Ship-wrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Founds, etc.*

The whole being superintended by Europeans, who have had many years experience in the different branches.

The *Workmen* are the best picked men from Hongkong and Whampoa.

The Company draws particular attention to the great advantage the Dock offers, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest rate.

A SLIP for small craft is in connection with the Dock for more dispatch in work.

The *Keel Blocks* are 60 feet in length and can be taken out of the slipway without cutting or causing any expense to ships coming to get them removed.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the repairs of Wooden or Iron Ships, the building of New Ships, Steam Boilers, etc., or any kind of work connected with ship building.

All Material supplied at Market prices. Vessels for Building may lay at the Company's Buoys without free of charge until ordered to remove by the Superintendent.

Captains of Vessels before leaving the Dock must approve and sign their Dockage Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed *until further notice* to the undersigned, by whom all Bills will be signed and collected.

JOHN BUSH, *Managing Director.*

Bangkok, 19th Sept, 1865.

ly 2924 Hongkong, 20th October, 1865.

Miscellaneous Wants.

WANTED by a young Englishman of good character and regular habits, a SITUATION in store, or office, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful.

Address, *W. T. Daily Press Office.*

tf 1727 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

WANTED, by a Young Man recently arrived in China from England, a SITUATION as Clerk or Messenger, or any other light Employment, wages not so much an object as immediate employment. Satisfactory testimonials, and reference can be given in Hongkong, if required.

Address "Clerk," office of *Daily Press.*

tw 1515 Hongkong, 30 h July, 1866.

Notifications.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
"LIMITED."

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that they can now obtain Scrip Certificates for Shares in the above Company in Exchange for Bankers Receipts, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers Buildings.

By Order of the Directors.

R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

tf 515 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Fourth call of Twenty-five Dollars per Share, on all Shares in the above Company, will be due, on the 16th September next, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, after which day interest will be charged at the rate of Twelve per cent. per Annum on all overdue calls.

By Order of the Directors,

R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 18th June, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company has this day been registered as with Limited Liability under the provisions of "THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865."

The Articles of Association lie for Signature at the office of F. J. Haseland, Esq., Solicitor to the Company.

Dated this 2nd day of March A.D. 1866.

By Order R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

tf 515 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1866.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of $25 each, due upon the shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 4th day of *August* next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts on being exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 4th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

tf 1439 Hongkong, 6th July 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE sixth call, of $50 per share, on the new Stock of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is due on the 1st October next, and is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company. Receipts for the payment of which will be granted by the Manager.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

tf 1645 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, Wardley House, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of August current, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1866.

By order of the Court of Directors.

V. KREMER, *Manager.*

13d 1657 Hongkong, 4th August, 1866.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE First ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100, Praya Central (Pedder's Wharf) on Thursday, the 16th day of September next, at half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Directors.

J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

tf 1714 Hongkong, 10th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed until the 31st instant.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

tm 1654 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

DR. L. ENGELHARD, PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Late of Berlin, Specialist in diseases of the EYE AND EAR,

PRIVATE PUPIL OF
Prof. VON GRAEFE, Berlin; ARLDT, Von JAEGER and POLLITZER, Vienna.

Gives gratuitous examinations made in diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

The Doctor can be consulted in German, English, French, and Spanish.

Office: No. 1, Wyndham Street, immediately in rear of Club and next to *China Mail* Office.

At Home: Until 9 a.m. and from 2 to 3 p.m.

fm 181 Hongkong, 13th July, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby beg to notify that he will not be RESPONSIBLE for any debts that may be contracted by either his passengers or crew.

F. C. LUCAS.

Captain of the American ship *Samuel Russell.*

tf 1538 Hongkong, 20th July, 1866.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sub Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and David Corsar & Sons, Arbroath.

OXFORD & Co.

tf 149 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

TELEGRAPH AGENCY, POINT DE GALLE.

MR THOMAS CLARK continues to act as Agent for "REUTER'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY," and will receive and forward all Messages to Europe, or *vice versa*, by the Indo-European line, or via Suez, carefully registering the same.

tf 845 Galle, 15th April, 1865 1929

LOST.

A FIXED DEPOSIT receipt of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, No. 8,299, dated 18th October, 1865, for $678 01, in favor of John P. Denton. Payment of the above having been stopped at the Bank, all persons are hereby warned against negotiating the same.

(Signed) ADAM SCOTT & Co.

tf 1652 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

MR. Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Lloyd's at Canton and Macao.

Communications at Macao to be addressed to Mr. L. L. LANÇA, H.B.M. Consular Agent there

GILMAN & Co.

tf Hongkong, 25th April, 1863.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Shanghai and Tientsin.—Per *Shiftsbury* To-day, at 6 P.M.

For Musil ...—Per *Grasina*, To-day, at 6 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Sawonside*. To-day, the 14th Instant, at 6 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Formosa*, To-morrow, the 15th Instant, at 3 P.M.

NOTICE.

MR. W. H. BELL will, from and after the 1st July instant, assume the entire management and control of the Printing Office of this establishment. All communications whatever, except those on editorial business, should be addressed to him, and his receipt only for all payments, except for subscription to the *Daily Press* and the *Overland Trade Report*, will be good and sufficient discharge.

Y. J. MURROW,
Proprietor.

Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. A. P. SINNETT is authorised to act as my attorney during my absence from this colony, and his receipt for all sums due or payable to me is hereby declared a valid discharge.

Y. J. MURROW,
Proprietor Daily Press and *Trade Report.*

Hongkong, 12th July, 1866.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 14, 1866.

Latest Dates.

From		to the	Consignee
London, *(direct)*	26th	June	Northam
Do. *(Telegraph)*	18th	July	Thunder
New York, *(Telegraph)*			
Calcutta, *(direct)*	24th	July	"
Bombay, *(telegraph)*	30th	"	"
Galle	21st	"	Northam
Penang	30th	"	Thunder
Singapore	2nd	Aug.	"
Saigon	26th	July	Cambodge
Shanghai	6th	Aug.	Sawonside
Yokahama, †	27th	July	Nagasaki
Nagasaki †	2nd	Aug.	Cadiz
Peking	20th	July	Nanking
Tientsin	20th	"	"
Chefoo †	30th	"	"
Hankow, †	2nd	Aug.	Fusi-yama
Kewkiang, †	3rd	"	"
Foochow	15th	June	Cambodge
Ningpo †	3rd	Aug.	Express
Amoy	31st	July	Umlong
Hongkong	9th	"	"
San Francisco	20th	May	Fearless
Manila	23rd	July	Cleve

† *via Shanghai.*

"Not once or twice" in the story of civilization, has the crime of a few brought about the good of the many. Some forgotten group of the earth's inhabitants, living in a corner away from the beaten track of travellers, have enjoyed the "slumber of ages" undisturbed by progress since the beginning of the world's history, scarcely raised above a savage state, and without possessing even the seeds of development which, as generations succeeded each other might if it had existed, have fructified to some extent though no outer influence should have brought to bear on it at all. Missionaries make their way into the enchanted region perhaps, doing little enough themselves in all probability, but unconsciously acting as the instruments in the hands of a power capable even of taming ignorant fanaticism to a good end, and a length of time elapses during which they indulge in the innocent belief that they are making converts and by the unobtrusive nature of their occupations escape the notice of the head savages for a great length of time. There is always an end, however, to the tranquil life of missionaries in an uncivilized country. They are killed with more or less cruelty or are eaten, or escape after undergoing "incredible hardships" (this is what people always undergo in making an escape) and the story of what has happened turns the attention of some civilized power to the condition of the country from which they have come. It does not follow by any means in every case where a missionary penetrating of his own freewill into a savage country is murdered, or as his brethren delight to describe the process "martyred," the country which has the happiness of having produced him is bound to send ships and armies to avenge his death. If a Briton, to take a parallel case,—chooses to go hunting in the arctic regions and is dragged under water by a walrus, or discussed, once their fire, by a party of white bears, it does not thereby become incumbent on the Admiralty to fit out a number of vessels with pemican and sealskin jackets and direct them on a crusade against the sea-horses or the Polar bears. Travellers in savage countries are in the same position as hunters amongst wild animals, and whether they are missionaries like these unfortunate people who have been murdered in the Corea or curiosity seekers like Lieutenant BURTON for example, they are in the same boat. It does not behove their governments to take notice of their fate in any way whatever.

At the same time such occurrences as that which has just taken place in the Corea fully entitle civilized powers to undertake the small hostile operations incidental to the process of opening a new country. It may be held indeed that such events are required to justify the establishment of intercourse with uncivilized races by those who have reached a superior stage of advancement, but on this question it is unnecessary to enter now. In the case before us, the Coreans have cruelly murdered a number of Europeans and although it might not be incumbent on their government to take any steps in the matter were they disinclined, seeing that the victims voluntarily ran into the danger to which they succumbed, it could not be argued by any sort of reflection the government is bound not to punish the outrage. We have already heard that the French Admiral has promised Mr. RIDEL to go in search of his missing comrades and to avenge the death of those who have been slain. A French officer is better able to perform a task of this sort than an English, would be. The Englishman would be hampered by a fear that some one in Exeter Hall would denounce him as a modern Pizarro slaughtering innocent natives with barbarous ferocity, if he attempted any measures of a vigorous nature, that the cry would be echoed in Parliament and a weak government might find it the best policy to give him to the whale. A Frenchman will not be embarrassed by any considerations of this kind, and the first simple lesson in civilization may best be given by him. It is when a country is once fairly opened to commerce, and the intercourse with foreign nations must be left to work slowly if it is to produce any good result at all that the French are not good teachers of progress. They sometimes think that as some evidence in the beginning had a good effect that more violence all through, will have a better effect still, and the consequence is that colonization in their hands, will always break down, and that in Algeria, in India, and in Saigon they have equally failed in achieving great results. Their success in China and Japan or rather their share of the general success has no doubt been due to the fact that they have been working in concert many other nations. It is to be hoped that in any expedition which may be undertaken for the purpose of including the Corea within the operations of Eastern trade that no one nation will go alone. Sir R. ALCOCK's experience in the development of a new trade ought to tell him in this case what to do and how to go to work.

That the Corea is a country which will well reward commercial operations, when the isolation of its people, which is described as being even more determined, than that of the Chinese or Japanese shall have been broken down, has long been known. As for the resistance to intercourse with foreigners, the race least understood in the east is always described as being most hostile to intercourse, this hostility generally turns out to be less serious in reality than in imagination. With reference to the Chinese it may now be looked upon as a thing of the past. The Japanese when they were unknown were thought to be incomparably resolved on isolation, tigers to a stranger daring to approach, but this feeling has given way with astonishing rapidity, and the voluntary adoption of such measures as that which was recently resolved on, by which Japanese are to be allowed to travel abroad, shows that we have not merely kept our footing in the country by force but that the lessons of civilisation have been really learned and have acted on the nature of those to whom they have been taught. Now we are told that the Coreans are the worst of all, in reference to exclusiveness and of course no one will be surprised to find that their resistance to intercourse with foreigners gives way at the first touch. That it will in any case be worth while to destroy it can hardly be doubted. We are not bound to put faith in Mr. RIDEL's manner of divination and to believe in the town built on a hill of silver and gold mines richer than all California but it is set down in dictionaries as an old and well known fact that the country is rich in mineral resources, and produces gold, silver, iron, rock salt, and coal. The climate and the vegetable productions would appear to resemble those of Europe far more than those of any other country in this part of the world, or rather to combine European and tropical attributes in a singular way. The dictionaries say nothing about M. RIDEL's tigers by the way, but speak of bears, panthers, and wild cats amongst the animal inhabitants. Already it is said that the Chinese government has offered no kind of opposition to any operations which, in consequence of the cruelties practiced on the missionaries, the French admiral may be disposed to undertake against the Corea, before long it is to be hoped that the news from the north of China will contain indications of an intention on the part of the British minister to take some action in this matter.

The regulations about smoking in the Public Gardens have very properly been modified so that the prohibition extends now to the middle terrace on Band days.

Police Intelligence, August 13th.

BEFORE J. C. WHYTE, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Arthur Jones, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Resistful Star*, and William Waters, of the *Pocahontas* were brought up on the above charge.

P. C. Jones deposed to finding the first named fighting a quietly down in the gutter at about seven yesterday evening, quite drunk. P. C. 136 answered for the other being in the same state. They were both taken up to the station in sharks. After considerable trouble, the second managed to over-haul a range of memory and recollect he had been in a Chinese house in the Tanka quarter, and in company with him to bring up the master of the house.

In a short time the master of the Liverpool arms made his appearance but said that he did not think the prisoner had been in his house at all yesterday, as he did not recognize him.

The magistrate gave him a warning, and sent the prisoners on board their respective ships.

A DEAR EVENING'S AMUSEMENT.

James Carter, gunner of the small States have, been drunk and committing various little eccentricities while in that state, such as smashing a lot of glass ware and breaking open a door.

Prosecutor stated that he had arrested last night prisoner came to his house drunk, and asked for some Lemonade. He was supplied with a bottle which he did not pay for. Prosecutor then told him to go home for a comfortable night's rest, and amused himself by breaking a lot of glassware worth about $1, prosecutor then called "Police" and gave him in charge.

P. C. 217, saw prisoner smashing two bottles together. He also saw a large quantity of broken glass laying about. He took him to the station where he was very violent.

The Sergeant Major of prisoner's company upon being asked as to his character, characterized him as one of the greatest blackguards that ever came to the coast of China.

There was also another charge against prisoner of breaking a door. Oldenburg and Demmelt cannot fail to follow their example, and the situation of the two Lippes the Ashalts, and the two Schwarzburgs present their following an opposite course. It seems that the theatre of war will extend from the Rhine to the the frontier of Russia, and that armies are equally liable to come into collision in the covered valley of the Main or the high mountain passes of the Riesen Gebirge.

The strength which the Bund could call upon each of the States which have declared openly to arm against Prussia is as follows: Saxony is bound to put into the field a force of 19 battalions of infantry and 2½ battalions of Jagers, forming an infantry force of a little over 15,000 men, besides 17 squadrons of cavalry, which number about 2,500 sabres, with 46 field guns and two field bridge trains. The total amount of this field army is about 20,000 men. Besides this a reserve has to be found of 3,350 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 155 gunners. The whole force of the Saxon contingent is that about 23,800 men, and may now be safely calculated at the lowest as 25,000 combatants. The detachment of Hesse Cassel consisting of six battalions of infantry of the line and two battalions of riflemen, forming an infantry force of a little over 7,000 combatants; its cavalry consists of only six squadrons, which barely muster 1,200 men 25 field guns, a light bridge train, and the necessary military equipages; only raises the total force of the field army of the Duchy to barely 9,000 soldiers, while the whole of its reserve is but 2,320 strong. At present no one seems to have any idea as to what will be the plan of the Austrian campaign; their long delay in commencing hostilities astonishes every one. It was expected that they would have advanced into Saxony as soon as the Prussians crossed the frontier; but it was never anticipated that they would have calmly allowed the occupation of the whole of this country. The Prussians have by their advance gained a decided strategical advantage, and by this rapid inroad into Hesse Cassel and Hanover have now got almost all Northern Germany in their power. Marshal Benedek appears to have three courses open to him if he intends to do anything also on the German frontier than make a defensive campaign. He can either act against Silesia, against Saxony, or through Bavaria. In the first place, should he be held in check by the Crown Prince in the mountains, he will cut off his allies in the west of the theatre of war to be crushed without assistance; if he acts through Bavaria, the path to Vienna lies open to the Crown Prince; and if he should advance into Saxony, his line of railway communication with Vienna is exposed to the attack of the Prussian army in Silesia.

Seven great lines of railway communication lead from the north to the south of Germany; it is on or near the course of some of these that we may look for the commencement of active hostilities. The first runs up the valley of the Rhine; the second runs from Hanover by Cassel, Marburg, Giessen, Frankfort-on-the Main, Aschaffenburg and Wurzburg to Munich; the third passes from Eisenach throug the Thuringen forest, and runs by Coburg, Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Ratisbon to Munich and Linz; the fourth, from Magdeburg by Halle and Leipzic leads through the defiles of the Upper Saale to Eger and thence by Ratisbon also to Munich and Linz; the fifth, from Berlin by Juterbogk, Riesa, Dresden, and the valley of the Upper Elbe, leads to Prague; the sixth, from Frankfort on the Oder, by Kohlfurt, Gorlitz, Zittau, and Reichenburg, runs to Pardubitz, Brunn, and Vienna; the seventh, also from Frankfort with a branch from Posen, runs, up the valley of the Oder, and by Breslau, Oppeln, and Upper Silesia, passes by Prerau to Vienna. Four main lines, running from west to east, connect these lateral; the first runs from Cologne by Minden, Hanover, Brunswick, and Magdeburg, into Berlin. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and Posen; the second from Mayence, by Frankfort-on-the-Main, Eisenach, Gotha, Weimar, Leipsic, Bautzen, Dresden, Gorlitz, and Leegnitz, to Breslau, follows for a considerable part of its length the road by which Napoleon advanced and retreated in the campaign of 1813; the third, from Mayence by Darmstadt, Wurzburg, Nuremberg, Schwandorf, Prague, and Pardubitz, leads to Prerau; the fourth, from Carlsruhe, by Stuttgard, Augsburg, Munich, and Linz runs thence down the valley of the Danube to Vienna. There is also a fifth lateral line, which connects Vienna with Verona and Mantua, but this is more likely to form a feature of the Austro-Italian than the Austro-Prussian theatre of war.

Marshal Benedek is again to-day reported to be making great movements of troops. Austrian patrols have again appeared on the Silesian frontier, but no indication of a real attack in force has been given. Where the first fighting will be is still a matter of uncertainty.—*Times.*

The Corea.

Considering the interest in this place which will necessarily be excited by recent, and expected events, our readers may possibly be glad to peruse the following descriptive article from "McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary."

COREA (called by the natives, *Chaou-Sen*, by the Chinese, *Hanou-le*, and by the Manchoo Tartars *Sol-too*), a maritime, country of N.e. Asia, tributary to China, consisting of a large oblong-shaped peninsula, with an adjoining portion of the continent, and a vast number of islands, which are especially numerous on the W. coast. The whole of the dominions lie between lat. 33° and 43° N., and long. 123° 50' and 129°30' E., having E the Sea of Japan; S. the Straits of Corea; W. the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Leao-tong; N.W. the province, Leao-tong; and N. Manchoo Tartary. From the latter it is separated by a mountain chain and the Thu-men-Kiang river, and from Leao-tong mostly by a wooden wall or palisade. Length, N. W. to S.E., 550 m.; average breadth of the peninsula, about 130 m. Total area, inclusive of islands, probably about 80,000 sq. m. Corea is generally mountainous. A mountain range runs through it longitudinally, much nearer its E. than its W. coast. The E. declivity of this range is steep and rugged; its W. one declines gradually into a fertile and well-watered country. All the principal rivers run W.; and discharge themselves into the Yellow Sea; the chief is the Ya-lu-kiang in the N. W., which is navigable for large ships to about 22 m., and for small vessels for a distance of nearly 120 m. above its mouth. The coasts, as well of the islands as of the continent, are generally rocky and difficult of access; though there are some spacious and secure harbours. The climate of the N. is very rigorous; the Thu-men-kiang, for six months in the year, is thickly frozen over, and barley is the only kind of corn capable of being cultivated in that region; even the S., though in the same lat. with Sicily and Malta, is said to experience sometimes very heavy falls of snow. The climate of this part of Corea, however, must be on the whole mild, since cotton, rice, and hemp are staple products; and Gutzlaff conjectures (*Voyages &c.*, p. 319.) that many other plants, common to the S. of Europe, flourish. Gutzlaff observes, "In point of vegetation, the peninsula of Corea is far superior to that of China, where barren rocks often occupy any portion of cultivation; but here, where the land is fertile, the inhabitants do not plough the ground." (p. 337.) Agriculture may be better farmed in the interior than in the coast it is much neglected; wheat, millet, and ginseng are amongst the chief articles cultivated. Tobacco was introduced by the Japanese about the beginning of the 17th century, and potatoes by Gutzlaff and Lindsay, in 1832. The coast abounds, from hazel-nut, pear, chestnut, peach, mulberry, *Morus papyrifera Fucus saccharinus*, and the sea grape, or common pear; but the art of making wine from the latter seems to be confined to the extreme geographical line. The Saxon army is reported to have halted in its retreat near Konigstein, in order to cover the road from Bohemia into Saxony; the Hanoverian army is rapidly pushing towards the Main, eager to gain the shelter of that river from the Prussian corps, which bungle ominously against its right flank. Two troops of Hesse Cassel, as Falsa wish to lend it a helping hand, but their commander is looking anxiously to the west, and begins to fear for his own retreat. The members of the Bund are rapidly marshalling themselves as allies to one or other of the opponent armies; a few of the small States have, indeed, declared their intention of neutrality, but it is doubtful whether they will not sooner or later be forced to take a side. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Cassel, Saxony, and Hesse Darmstadt are already committed to an Austrian alliance, and three of them have experienced the disadvantages presented by their geographical position for a contest with their great northern neighbour. The free town of Frankfort enrols itself on the same side, and the position of Lichtenstein, the two Hohenzollerns, and the two Reuses makes it impossible that they can side with Prussia. The Grand Duke of Baden, allied with Prussia by family ties but with a Country situated so as to be exposed to the whole force of the southern league, will, it is probable, do all in his power to remain neutral. In the north the two Mecklenburgs and Waldeck are already reported to be actively arming on the side of Prussia. The Saxon Duchies are committed to the same alliance. Oldenburg and Brunswick cannot fail to follow their example, and the situation of the two Lippes the Ashalts, and the two Schwarzburgs present their following an opposite course. It seems that the theatre of war will extend from the Rhine to the the frontier of Russia, and that armies are equally liable to come into collision in the covered valley of the Main or the high mountain passes of the Riesen Gebirge.

The Theatre of War.

The military correspondent of the *Times* with the Prussians writes from Gorlitz, a town in Silesia' close both to the Saxon and Bohemian frontiers on the 20th of June as follow.

Gorlitz, June 20, 10 o'clock P.M.

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The Sergeant Major of prisoner's company upon being asked as to his character, characterized him as one of the greatest blackguards that ever came to the coast of China.

There was also another charge against prisoner of breaking a door.

He was fined $5 or in default one month's imprisonment and to pay $4 dollars for the damage done.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

A small boy and a bigger one, were brought up charged with picking the pocket of a Malay seaman in Lower Row on the 12th inst.

The prosecutor, Mr. Orgill stated, had gone to sea but the constable, who made the arrest knew something about the matter.

The constable stated that hearing a cry of "Police" in Lower Row, he ran in the direction where he saw a Malay who had hold of the 2nd prisoner, and some others running after the first, whom he saw throw away some money and he picked up $2, but the Malay said he had lost $3. At this point the Malay who had lost the money turned up, he said he was seaman on board a ship in Harbour, and that at about half past eleven yesterday he was in Lascar Road walking, he was then with the two prisoners and a lot more boys same round him. The first prisoner put his hand into his right pocket and the second into his left. He seized the second but the first got $3 from the right pocket and ran off. Witness saw the first arrested and also saw him have the money away.

First prisoner stated that prosecutor had put the money into his pocket, and the second, who said he was a school boy, produced an uncle to answer for him.

The elder of the two was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and the younger to one week's solitary confinement.

RESCUED FROM A SHOP.

Cheong-a-ngo, an individual described on the charge sheet as a Chinese (Chinese), was charged with two others not in custody with entering a shop in Bonham Strand, and snatching $50 from the counter.

Tom-a-kin, accountant in the Quonghang shop, said, that at about nine o'clock on yesterday morning he was weighing some silver on the counter. Prisoner entered the shop and said that he wanted some opium. Immediately however he picked up a roll of $50 and ran out of the shop. The roll now in court is the one. Witness ran after him calling "Thief" and prisoner was stopped by a constable.

Mr. Douglas says he knows prisoner well as an old offender.

He a-hoy, also employed in the shop, says, that yesterday about 9 a.m. at last witness was weighing silver prisoner entered the shop and asked for opium, however he did not buy any, but seized the bamboo box in court containing $50.

Witness ran after him shouting Police and he was stopped by a constable, and then threw the money on the ground.

P. C. 212, said, that he saw prisoner running towards him and some Chinese following him, when close to he dropped the bundle now in court which I picked up after securing prisoner.

He was committed for trial.

THE TANKA TURNED.

Nurrien, who described himself as a coffee house keeper in Lascar Row, charged Ho-a-sam a boatman, and others not in custody with assaulting him on Saturday last.

Prosecutor stated that he hired prisoners boat to go off to the S.S. *Ganges* and kept it about three quarters of an hour. When he returned he paid 15 cents which prisoner said was not enough and abused him and struck him with a bamboo.

Prisoner gave quite another version of the affair, and stated that prosecutor had kept his boat for three hours and only paid 15 cents, and that when asked by him for more money he struck prisoner and gave him in charge.

He had a witness, but as he had been in court all the time the Magistrate would not take his evidence, but told the prosecutors that he was far more disposed to believe prisoner's tale than his, and dismissed the case.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT PERSUASION.

Three prisoners were charged with being in possession of a bag of coins of which they could give no reasonable and satisfactory account.

A Watchman employed by the P. & O. Co. said that he came across the singsu in the neighbourhood of the *Fort William*, and they endeavoured to pull away from his hand.

The prisoners stated that they had fished it up out of the water, but did not have the least appearance of being fished up, and the magistrate fined them all heavily, $5, $10, and $25 respectively, according to their ages, or in default, they were sentenced to one and two months imprisonment.

THE REPORTED PIRACY CASE

A fisherman living at Aberdeen stated that on the night of the 10th inst; his boat was anchored in a place called Wong chu kwok, a small island about three miles from Apliechow. A boat came alongside and six men boarded them armed. They stole $32 in silver, and some fish. The next day he saw prisoners in Aberdeen and gave them in charge.

In this case the magistrate had no jurisdiction as the offence was committed in Chinese territory and the case was dismissed.

STREET ROBBERY.

Ohun a yik alias Ah-sard, hawker charged Ung wing with snatching a bag of cash from his basket as he was weighing out fruit to him.

Prisoner denies this altogether and says he is employed in a shop and the money belongs to him.

P. C. 196 stated that he saw prisoner running away from prosecutor and stopped, and found a purse on him containing the money now in court.

Prisoner belonged to a stop in First street and the magistrate remarking that it was a bad locality, committed him for one month with hard labour.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

Lam-a-qui, a married woman living in Willington street, states that her husband is a fireman and slow at sea.

Last Saturday evening I sent my daughter Quock-a-hon a girl of 12 years of age to market. She did not return and I made enquiries about her. Yesterday evening I was informed that she was in house in Gilman street. I went there and saw my daughter and several women, one of whom was the prisoner. They refused to give her up to me.

The little girl in question stated, that on her way to market she met prisoner who asked her to come home with her. She did so, and when she wanted to leave, prisoner would not allow her. This morning her mother came for her and prisoner refused to let her go away unless she paid $50.

The constable who made the arrest, stated that when he went to the house the little girl was confined in a room up three flight of stairs.

Pris ner was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

The Catholics and Protestants of Prussia.

The *Union*, publishes some observations in reply to an article of the *Opinion Nationale*, in favour of Prussia. This last named paper declared that it felt a sympathy for the Power just named principally because it supported the Protestant religion. The writ

feature of the Austro-Italian than the Austro-Prussian theatre of war.

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COREA (called by the natives, *Chaou-Sien*, by the Chinese, *Kaou-li*, and by the Manchoo Tartars *Solsho*), a maritime country of N.E. Asia, tributary to China, consisting of a large oblong-shaped peninsula, with an adjoining portion of the continent, and a vast number of islands, which are especially numerous on the W. coast. The whole of the dominions lie between lat. 33° and 43° N., and long. 124° 50' and 129° 30' E., having E. the Sea of Japan; S. the Straits of Corea; W. the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Leao-tong; N.W. the provinces, Leao-tong and N. Mancho Tartary. From the latter it is separated by a mountain chain, and the Thu-men-Kiang river, and from Leao-tong mostly by a wooden wall or palisade. Length, N. W. to S.E., 580 m.; average breadth of the peninsula, about 130 m. Total area, inclusive of islands, probably about 60,000 sq. m. Corea is generally mountainous. A mountain range runs through it longitudinally, much nearer to E. than its W. coast. The E. declivity of this range is steep and rugged; its W. one declines gradually into a fertile and well-watered country. All the principal rivers run W., and discharge themselves into the Yellow Sea; the chief is the Yu-lu-kiang in the N.W., which is navigable for large ships to about 22 m., and for small vessels for a distance of nearly 120 m. above its mouth. The coasts as well of the islands as of the continent, are generally rocky and difficult of access, though there are some spacious and secure harbours. The climate of the N. is very rigorous; the Thu-men-kiang, for six months in the year, is chiefly frozen over, and barley is the only kind of corn capable of being cultivated in that region; even the S., though in the same lat. with Sicily and Malta, is subject to experiences sometimes very hard falls of snow. The climate of this part of Corea, however, must be on the whole mild, since cotton, rice, and hemp are staple products; and Guttlaff conjectures (*Voyages &c.* p. 319), that many other plants, common to the S. of Europe, flourish. Guttlaff observes, "In point of vegetation, the coast of Corea is far superior to that of China, where barren rocks often prevailed on any attempt at cultivation; but here, where the land is fertile, the inhabitants do not plough the ground." (p. 337.) Agriculture may be better farther inland; but on the coast it is much neglected; wheat, millet, and ginseng are amongst the chief articles cultivated. Tobacco was introduced by the Japanese about the beginning of the 17th century; but potatoes, by Guttlaff and Lindsay, in 1832. The orange, citron, filzel-nut, pear, chestnut, peach, mulberry, *Morus papyrifera*, *Fucus saccharinus*, and the wild grape, are common; but the art of making wine from the latter seems to be unknown. Indian corn is, however, made from rice. The mountainous parts of the N. are covered with extensive forests; game are very abundant on the coasts; and in the interior there is a species of fish producing a valuable gum, from which a varnish, giving an appearance little inferior to gilding, is made. Oxen, hogs, and other domestic animals common to Europe are reared; there is a spirited breed of dwarf horses not exceeding 3 ft. in height; panthers, bears, wild boars, cats, and dogs abounds (whose skins form an important article of tribute); deer and an abundance of game, sharks, and water-fowl of many sorts, are found; oysters of 30 or 40 ft. in length are said to be met with in the rivers, and venomous serpents are not rare. In the winter whales, seals &c. visit the shores. The mineral kingdom produces gold, silver, iron, rock salt, and coal.

People, &c.—The population has been estimated at 15,000,000, but there are no real grounds for this estimate, which, we have little doubt, is greatly beyond the mark. Guttlaff represents the coasts as thinly inhabited. We have elsewhere stated that the Coreans are superior in strength and stature to the Chinese and Japanese, but that they are inferior to either in mental energy and capacity (*Amb.*, p. 101.) They are prone in their habits, not vociferously, and drink to excess. The dress of both men and women is very similar to that of the Chinese, though the Coreans do not, like that people, cut off their hair. Their houses are also like those of China, being built of bricks, in the towns and in the country are mere mud hovels; each house is surrounded by a wooden wooden. Their language or languages, are peculiar for differing from those of their immediate neighbours. In writing they use alphabetic characters, though the symbolic characters of the Chinese are also understood and sometimes resorted to. They have a copious literature, and are very fond of reading, as well as of music, dancing, and festivities. Polygamy is permitted, but the women do not appear to be under such restraint as in China. (*M'Leod.*) The religion of the upper orders is that of Confucius, while the mass of the people are attached to Buddhism; but neither appears to have much influence. Christianity, which was introduced by the Japanese, appeared to be extinct when Guttlaff visited Corea in 1832.

Manufactures Trade &c.—The manufactures are few; the principal are a kind of grass-cloth, straw-plait, horse-hair caps, and other articles for domestic use; a very fine and transparent fabric woven from filaments of the *Orchis Japonica*, cotton cloth, and a very strong kind of paper made of cotton, rice-paper, &c.; which articles, together with ginseng, skins, some metals, horses, and silk, constitute the chief exports. Wheat-ends there is, in principally with Japan, from which they import pepper, aromatic wools, alum, buffaloes', goats', and bucks' horns, and Dutch and Japanese manufactured goods. There is, however, some trade with China carried on at Pungang, adjoining the *Phaniu-town*, beyond the Leao-tong border; but this trade is conducted with great secrecy, in consequence of the jealousy of the government of any intercourse with foreigners. This jealousy is so great, that no Chinese is allowed to settle in Corea, nor any Corean to leave his own country. Europeans are generally sure suffered to land, or remain any length of time on the coast; and the N. frontier is abandoned for many miles, in order that no communication should take place with the Manchoo Tartars. Little skill in ship building is displayed by the Coreans; their junks do not carry more than 200 tons, and are quite unmanageable in a heavy sea. In the construction of their fishing boats, not a nail is used. Metallic articles and money are rare. The only coin in circulation is of copper, but payment is often made in silver ingots.

Corea is divided into 8 provinces. King-hi-tao, the capital is placed on the Kiang river, in about 37° 40' N. lat. and 127° 20' E. long., or about the centre of the kingdom. The government is said to be despotical, most of the landed property in the country belongs to the King, of whom it is held in different portions as fiefs, which revert to the sovereign at the decease of the occupier. Besides the revenue from these domains, a 10th part of all kinds of produce belongs to the king. Justice is in many respects very rigid. Rebellion, as in China, is punished by the destruction of the rebel, with his entire family, and the confiscation of their property. None but the king may order the death of an official person; the master has always power over the life of his slave. For minor crimes the general punishment is the bastinado, which is pretty constantly at work. The Chinese interfere but little with the internal administration of Corea; but the king can neither assume the government, nor choose his successor or colleague, without the authority of the court of Pekin, to whom he sends tribute four times a year, the tribute consists of ginseng-root, sable-skins, white cotton paper, silk, horses, silver ingots, &c. The Corean ambassador is treated at Pekin, with but little consideration. There seems reason to believe, that, like some other states in Asia, Corea is tributary to the more powerful nations on either side, and that it also sends a yearly tribute to Japan, consisting of ginseng, leopards, &c., sables, silks, white cotton fabrics, horses, &c.; but for which no adequate equivalent is made in gold articles, fans, tea, presents of silver to the ambassador, &c.

History.—Corea was known to the Chinese from a very early period, and is represented to have been subdued by the Chinese sovereign Khi-ou, about 1,120 years before our era. After experiencing several revolutions, it was invaded and conquered by the Japanese in 1,592, who, however, abandoned their conquest in 1598. The Coreans having called in the aid of China during that struggle, Corea has since formed a subordinate part of the Chinese empire. *Bitter's Asien Erdkunde*, iii. 57—67; *Du Halde*; *Klaproth*; *Timkowski*; *Gutzlaff's Three Voyages &c.* *Lindsay*; *M'Leod*, &c.; *Malte-Brun.*)

The Catholics and Protestants of Prussia.

The *Union*, publishes some observations in reply to an article of the *Opinion Nationale*, in favour of Prussia. This last named paper declared that it felt a sympathy for the Power just named principally because it supported the Protestant religion. The writer explained his reasons in these words:—

"The population of Prussia consists at present of 6,000,000 Catholics and 11,250,000 Protestants. The Catholic element, though in a minority, is therfore numerically exceedingly strong; and yet, notwithstanding its importance, it is driven back and kept under by the opposing principles of the Lutheran and Evangelical party. Every day it loses ground and struggles in vain against the natural genius of the German race. Let us imagine now Prussia victorious, extending as far as the Maine her rule or direct influence, and thus becoming a Power with from 24 to 26 millions of inhabitants, the six millions of Catholics would be reinforced by only two millions and a half of co-religionists, whilst the Protestants would gain nine millions and a half. These respective figures would then stand approximatively at 8,000,000 against 20,700,000, and Catholicism overwhelmed, would deny the more sensibly that Austria, reduced to a position of inferiority, would cease to exercise any influence over the German mind. Assuming therefore a central Parliament elected on the scale of one deputy to each 100,000 souls, Catholicism would return 80 representatives against 270 Protestants, and ever among these 80 Catholics a small minority only would be disposed to demand from Rome its *mot-d'ordre*, the remainder belonging to the great democratic and rationalist party.

The *Union* replies in the subjoined terms:—

"This is all very well, but in turn could we not show that, if Austria is victorious, she shall "would cease to exercise the influence on the German race, and that her influence would be wholly in favour of Catholicism? Protestantism at this hour exercises no longer an appreciable influence in Europe. Self-abnegation daily makes numerous converts in its ranks, and invariably in favour of Catholicism. This is not merely the opinion of Ultramontanism, like ourselves, but is that of all sensible and studious men. We admit, therefore, that we form the most ardent wishes for the success of Austria, though we do not look upon that Power as the last hope of the Court of Rome. The contrary last hope, can it signify that the *Opinion Nationale* no longer numbers France as one of the firmest supporters of Papacy?"

The rumored Engagement near Frankfort.

A letter from Frankfort, in the *Debats*, observes:—

"I have been much surprised here to learn from the *Moniteur du Soir* that a first engagement between the Prussian and Federal allies took place at Giessen, but we were altogether astounded to learn in the evening Paris journals that a serious battle had been fought under the walls of Frankfort; in which two general officers had been slain. I hasten to assure you that neither at Giessen, nor at Frankfort, has any such engagement taken place. As to an engagement taking place on the right bank of the Rhine, the danger is not imminent, seeing that there is really no army on that side of the Rhine. The Prussians, whose strategical movements, settled beforehand, were executed with such remarkable precision, and 21,000 men collected at Wetzlar. These troops, by occupying the two Hesses and Hanover, have taken a position on the south and southwest; but that position once secured, they have not stirred an inch. It is thus evident that their forces in the district constitute but an army of observation, and that they at present at least, have no views on Frankfort. This town, completely open, could indeed have been occupied without drawing a sword at the same time as Mayence and Cologne, on the day after the vote of the Diet, she had but an indignificant garrison. Since that time Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria have massed troops here, now amounting to 40,000 men, under the command of Prince Alexander of Hesse. These troops, scattered over a space of ten leagues, are hardly sufficient to cover Frankfort, and quite inadequate to assume the offensive. This is the plain truth, but it is equally clear that military operations in this part of Germany will be that of a defensive character. The forward movement to free Hesse and Hanover, and take Prussia in flank is imaginary. Prussia understands her aid co-Federates, and limits herself, as regards them to occupy her strategical lines."

THE CLIMATE OF BALMORAL.—A word with regard to the climate of the granite mountains, in the very centre of which her Majesty has fixed her summer residence. It is now well ascertained that the salubrious character of the climate increases as the temperature rises above 60 degrees; and since the summer temperature of the highlands of Aberdeenshire does not rise beyond 60 degrees, they offer the substantial advantages of the most healthy and invigorating climate during summer in the British Islands. Of course, the distinction between eastern and western districts similarly circumstanced with respect to hills must be carefully kept in mind, as it makes all the difference between a wet and a dry climate. The rainfall at Balmoral is only 21 in., while that of Fortrose is 140 in. The superior natural drainage of a granite soil is also an important element in the salubrity of the country.—*Bulletin.*

MARSHAL VAILLANT AND HIS DOG.—Mr. Nicholas Fetu, of Dijon, advocates the extermination of dogs, and has sent a copy of his pamphlet to Marshal Vaillant, who replies most eloquently. He recalls the dog of Ulysses, the dog of Tobias, the dog that saved St. Roch, the dog of Montargis, the dog of the regiment, the dog of the poor man's funeral, the dog of the St. Bernard Hospice. He condemns in the strongest language the proposal to nully history and to erase St. Bartholomew, directed against the race which produces horses such as these. Marshal Vaillant goes on to give the substance of an address made to him by his dog Brusco concerning the cruel instigator of these horrors, "Tell him, I sure," the name of all those I have bitten. Tell him of all the pantaloons I have torn, of all the gowns I have made rags of, merely because those who wore them wanted to come too close to you." And he concludes, "Wait till we go together to the Council-General of your dear department. You will then take off my muzzle only for a few instants and you will see . . . That arguments may silence but we fear will only inwardly intensify that cruel bigotry, which, like most bigotry having its root in fear, inspires M. Fétu's canine inquisitorium. Brusco should have been contented with the appeal to higher feelings. Not only what dogs have done for man, but what man has done for dogs, would cause to dogs—in the same sense at least in which Mr. Mill says that we owe to posterity all that we have done with posterity in view. We owe to dogs, amidst much other literature, Homer's verse on Argus, Cowper's on Bran, and Dr. John Brown's prose poem on Rob and his Friends. The dog appears even in one of the parables, and is painted as more merciful than man. "Even the dogs come and licked his sores." And lest as to man-like dogs we owe much that is finest in our literature, so to dogs-like men we owe much that is worse—the cynic school, and probably M. Fétu and his proposal.—*Spectator.*

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT

Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

OPIUM.—Patna, cash, new, $652; to $656, sales all $655, quoted.

Benares, cash, $660, sales.

Malwa, cash, $990, good, inferior, $95 quoted sellers.

On time Patna New, $695 to $980, sales, Eighth sales, Patna, $870, to $875, sales.

Market fluctuating and uncertain.

COTTON.—Japan, none. Ningpo, $24½ to $27. Shanghai, &c. $22 to $23. Bengal $22½ to $26, sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none. Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $2 to $2.30, sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, 2/8 $35.; at 15-days' sight, Rs. 219 quoted. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 218 Rs.; at 15 days' sight, 219 Rs. quoted.

On London at 6 months' sight, 4/3 ½ quoted.

GOLD LEAF.—$25.15, quoted.

SILVER.—½ per cent premium, Bar Silver 11.1 per cent premium, nominal.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co's Shares 3 to 5 per cent discount, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's Shares 40 per cent premium, old, and 30 per cent premium, new, quoted.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, 15 per cent. premium, required.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Company's Shares,—5 per. cent. discount quoted.

THE DAILY PRESS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. P. P. DA SILVA has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

LESSLER & HAGEN.

tf 1643 Takao, Formosa, 1st August, 1866.

WE have this day established ourselves in business as Shipping and Commission Merchants at this Port under the Style and Firm of F. H. Fiske & Co.

F. H. FISKE.
R. A. SEYMOUR.

tf 1630 Hongkong, July 26th, 1866.

MR. AUGUSTUS ALLEY HAYES JR., AND MR. EDWIN ALLEY HUTCHINGS, were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st July.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1628 Hongkong, 31st July, 1866.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. TRESLEIN, a Partner in my firm, which will in future be carried on under the style of CORT, TRESLEIN, and Co.

F. COIT.

tf 1602 Ningpo, 27th July, 1866.

THE Commercial Partnership hitherto existing between J. TRESLEIN, ROBT. RAYSON, AND G. W. HARTMANN, under the firm of J. Tresleiu & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Tresleiu and Mr. Robt. Rayson will sign the firm in liquidation.

J. RUSTEDT & Co.

tf 1604 Ningpo, 17th July, 1866.

MR. LUTIN HAGSHOLM having retired from our firm, his interest and responsibility in the same ceased to-day.

BAHLMANN & Co.

tf 1578 Hongkong, 24th July, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSYTH and Co. Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1268 Kiukiang, May 1st 1866. J-11

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style or firm of GEO. HOLMES & CO. Office adjoining the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

GEO. HOLMES.
EDMUND R. HOLMES.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 11th July, 1866.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. GREEN, in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. BENJAMIN DIXON has this day been admitted a partner.

DIXON & Co.

tf 31 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

R. DAVID WEISS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

R. MCGREGOR & Co.

tf 56 Hongkong, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. M. DE LANGE, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

LANGE, GRIESEN & Co.

tf 16 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1866.

THE Undersigned having taken over the business of Messrs. HOGES & Co. in this Colony from Mr. W. A. Bowra (who retires from the firm this day) beg to solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

F. J. HARSANT.
GEO. A. F. NORRIS.

Hongkong 1st May, 1866.

MR. Robert Kathorn's interest and responsibility in our firm ceased on the 1st day of March, 1866.

DROWN & Co.

tf 526 Swatow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a MERCHANT AND COMMISION AGENT, under the name and style of REIMANN & Co.

Mr. W. DETHERING, has been authorized to sign my firm.

P. REIMANN.

Office, Corner of Wellington & Cochrane Streets.

tf 1075 Hongkong, 24th May, 1866.

DURING the absence of Mr. EDWARD PARKER of the Albion Hotel, Queen's Road, Mr. PATRICK MCCLOSKEY is authorized to act as his Agent.

tf 72 Hongkong, 13th April, 18'5. 8am-922

WE have this established a branch of our firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 729 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

MR. EDWARD WALLACE is authorised to sign our firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 727 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

NOTICE.

HAVE this day retired from the business horse race carried on by me, in favour of my Nephew, Mr. JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. DAPRAIK.

tf 1419 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted my nephew Mr. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

tf 1420 Hongkong, 4th July 1866.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co.

A. KIRCHNER.
H. BOGER.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1866.

NOTICE

MR. ADOLPHE T. BIDDER has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm

CARLOWITZ & Co.

3m 1395 Canton, 1st July, 1866.

NOTICE

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Hongkong. Office No. 2, D'Aguilar Street, formerly Bank of India.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

3m 1396 Canton, 1st July 1866.

FRENCH DISPENSARY.

MR. CARLOS JOAN BRAGA, has been admitted as a partner in our business, which will be carried on under the Style or Firm of FIGUEIRAS DO, BRAGA & Co.

L. FIGUEIREDO & Co.

3m 1289 Hongkong, 19th June, 1866.

I HAVE this day established myself in business as MERCHANT AND COMMISION AGENT, under the style or firm of LADD & Co.

JOHN R. LADD.

tf 912 Hongkong, 7th May, 1866.

I HAVE To-day established myself at this port as GENERAL AND COMMISION MERCHANT AND PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

6m 582 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866. m-27

THE Undersigned has removed his shop, to the premises situated at Queen's Road Centre opposite to the Oriental Bank.

D. NGWTOJBE.

tf 292 Hongkong, 13th February, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the Undersigned in the Watchmaking and Jewellery business ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date, all debts will be collected, and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B FALCONER who has taken over the business from that date.

D. LAPRAIK.

tf 959 Hongkong, 4th April, 1866.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned beg to notify, that the Business from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.
D. LAPRAIK.

tf 962 Hongkong, 5th April, 1866.

I have this day established myself at Tamkow as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the firm of

ALEXR DOWNIE & Co.

tf 999 Hankow, 15th March, 1866. Apl. 19

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHMMACHER MAYTHAN & Co. as Merchants and Commission Agents.

ROB. SCHRIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

3m 993 Shanghai, May, 1866. m-17

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK MAJOR, is authorized to sign our firm at this Port per procuration.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf 618 Hongkong, 4th April, 1866.

WE have authorized Mr. F. SORSEN to sign our firm per procuration.

BEHRS & Co.

6m 632 Saigon, 1st March, 1866. Apl.-3

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE, an end after the 1st August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. to which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
by his Attorney WILLIAM FORBES.

3m 1717 Tientsin, 10th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

IN connexion with Messrs. RICHARDSON, FINLAY & Co., of London and Glasgow, and Messrs. FINLAY, RICHARDSON & Co., of Manila, we have this day opened a BRANCH at Yokohama, under the management of our Partner, Mr. R. V. GRAHAM.

[Temporary offices, 32 Water Street.]

FINLAY, RICHARDSON & Co

1m 1716 Yokohama, 18th July, 1866. A. 17

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style and Firm of Melchers & Co.

HERMANN MELCHERS.
ADOLF ANDRE.

Office No. 4, Graham Street, near Queen's Road.

tf 1631 Hongkong, August 1st, 1866.

I HAVE this day established myself as BROKER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the style and title of WILLIAM WALLACE JONES & Co.

WILLIAM WALLACE JONES,
6, Mosque Junction.

tf 1520 Hongkong, 16th July, 1866.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A 1 Dutch barque

"ANTONIA PETRONELLA,"

Captain Vooundyk, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 1721 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 13 years, British bark,

"BELLA,"

Martin, Master, will load at Whampoa for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1660 Hongkong, 4th August, 1866.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A 1 British ship

"VENILIA,"

Captain Pavey, of 674 tons Register, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. HOLMES & Co.

tf 1628 Hongkong, 26th July, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Hamburg Clipper-barque

"PERLE,"

Feddersen, Master, having part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 1602 Hongkong, 27th July, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Prussian Clipper ship

"DER WEST"

Captain Pust, will have early dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1581 Hongkong, 26th July, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Hamburg Clipper barque

"SARAH MARIA,"

Captain Godee, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1576 Hongkong, 24th July, 1866.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper-ship

"BRITON,"

510 Tons Register, David Fleming, master, will have despatch as above.

For freight or Passage apply to

PARKER & Co.

tf 1178 Hongkong, 7th June, 1866.

For Freight or Charter.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 Dutch Ship

"OCEANUS,"

of 1158 Tons Register,

Apply to

DENT & Co.

tf 1288 Hongkong, 19th June, 1866.

H. STUART & Co.

HARBOUR PILOTS, STEVEDORES, RIGGERS, AND DIVERS.

BEG to inform masters of Vessels, that they undertake work in all the above branches with quickness and despatch.

Ships Bottoms thoroughly examined and repaired. Orders punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

H. STUART & Co., 8, Scott Lane.

6m 1540 Hongkong, 20th July, 1866.

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE.

Ex *Fei ioin* and *Dunmail*.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by Burke, in Dublin, in quarts and pints

Bass's Pale Ale in quarts and pints

Bass's Pale Ale, October brew, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins

Darsley and Perkins' stout in Hogsheads

Hennessy's Brandy

Duff and Gordon's Sherry

Superior Old Port

Prime Wiltshire Cheese, prime York Ham, fine breakfast Bacon

New split Peas in barrels

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1256 Hongkong, 16th June, 1866.

SHERRY, Port, Moselle, Champagne, Claret Hock, and Brandy. Also Bass Pale Ale in Hhds., Barrels and Kilderkins.

Apply to

SEVERS & Co.

tf Hongkong, 17th August, 1864.

PER MAIL STEAMER "*SALSETTE*."

MESSRS. MARSH AND CO. have received Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

A large assortment of Silk Foulard, Muslin and Grenadine Dresses, with Trimmings, Plain Silks, in all colors, Summer Mantles, Lace and Grenadine Shawls, Fancy Ribbons, Ladies' Dressing Wrappers, and Skirts.

Muslin and Linen Collars and Sleeves, Table Cloths and Napkins

Also,

Trimmed Baby Baskets and Bassinettes.

tf 711 Hongkong, 12th April, 1866.

BONNETT & Co., have received by Overland Mail

Ladies' and Childrens' Summer Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed, newest fashion

Veils and Fichus

Black Lace Mantles, Shawls, Vests, and Sashes

Black and Colored Silk Dresses, Muslin do, Barege do

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Corsets, &c.

MOURNING JEWELLERY.

Gentlemen's Summer Scarfs, Neck Ties, and Handkerchiefs.

Also,

Riding and Driving Whips; and a large assortment of Saddlery, always on hand

Umbrellas, Travelling Bags and Boxes.

tf 974 Hongkong, 15th May, 1866.

GENUINE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

1m 1524 Hongkong, 18th July, 1866.

JOHN Foulger & Sons' Paints and Linseed oil

John Crabbie & Co's. Ginger wine,

Tuntuan Manila Rope,

Yellow Metal and Nails.

OXFORD & Co.

tf 418 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1866.

FOR SALE a Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.

Apply to

L. J DA SILVA,
Office of this, Paper.

tf 2759 Hongkong, 8th November, 1865.

FOR SALE ex *EFFERST*.

CARLISLE BEER in Hogsheads and half-Hhds.

Champagne and Claret in dozens Cases.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1074 Hongkong, 28th May, 1866.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW Metal, 18 to 25 oz. Metals and Vivian's.

JOHN BLAD & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

Vessels Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight apply to	To be Dispatched
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Briton	Fleming	Hongkong	Parker & Co	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sarah Maria	Godee	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Der-West	Pust	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch
Do.	Perle	Feddersen	Hongkong	Bosman & Co	Quick dispatch
NEW YORK	Bella	Martin	Whampoa	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Venilia	Pavey	Hongkong	Geo. Holmes & Co	Quick dispatch
S.HAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Shattesbury (str.)	Aitkin	Hongkong	Birley & Co	To-morrow, at daylight.
HONOLULU	Antonia Petronella	Vooundyk	Hongkong	Bosman & Co	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Suvonada (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	To-morrow, at daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)	Tomlin	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.

For Sale.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

		Per doz.
Fine white Drill Trousers to measure		$24 a $18
" " Vests	do	18 a 30
" " Sac Coats	do	36 a 60
" Fancy Drill Trousers	do	30 a 48
" " Vests	do	18 a 30
" " Sac Coats	do	30 a 48
Black & Colored Alpaca Sac Coats each		4 a 6
" " Vests	"	1.50 a 3
" French Cashmere Sac Coats	"	5 a 8
" " Parametta "	"	5 a 8
" " Cashmere & Parametta Vests	"	2 a 3.50

Fine all Wool Angola suits $11 a $11 per Suit, the material is very light and suitable for summer wear.

Fancy Tweed Suits to measure, per suit $16 a 24

Black Superfine Cloth Sac Coats each 6 a 18

Navy Blue Cloth Sac Coats " 6 a 16

Black Superfine Cloth morning Coats 10 a 22

" " Press Coats 12 a 24

" " Vests 3 a 6

" " Trousers 6 a 10

A well assorted Stock of Ready made Garments, Regulation, Military, and Navy Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, manufactured expressly to suit the climate.

The Tailoring Department under the management of experienced Cutters from the West End of London. Gentlemen can rely upon having a fashionable and fitting garment.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS.

Gold and Silver Lace and Cords Real Molmen Braids, Cords, and Olivets, Regulation swords, Sword Knots, Belts, Badges, Patent Leather, and Staff Peaks, Regimental Buttons, Studs, &c.

HOSIERY & SHIRTS.

Gentlemen's Cotton Socks $1 a 6 per doz

" Fancy do 2.50 a 3 "

" Plain and Fancy Lisle Tread.

" Balbriggan and Spun Silk

" Gauze merino under-shirts $3 a 24 per doz

" Plain and Fancy Spun Silk under-Shirts.

" London made Longcloth Shirts with Linen Fronts and Bands $12 a 30 per doz.

" Crimson Shirts $20 a 48 per do.

HATS & TIES.

Ellwood's Patent Airchamber Helmets and other Tropical Hats, Black and Drab Felt Hats in a variety of New Shapes, Paris and Beaver Dress. Silk and Fancy colored Silk Ties and Scarfs. Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Belts, Braces, Kid, Doe, Doeskin, Silk and Thread Gloves, London made Silk Umbrellas $2.50 a 8 each.

FRENCH GOODS ONLY.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors.

Woollen Drapers and General Outfitters.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

And at 20, Keechoon Road, Shanghai.

tf 1186 Hongkong, 9th June, 1866.

JUST received and for sale by the Undersigned BR. LOSSY & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

SILLS BITTER.

BOMMINY.

CORN STARCH.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

&c., &c., &c.,

DE SILVEIRA & Co.

tf 1716 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW METAL, Muntz & Co.

22, 26 & 28 oz.

SUPERIOR CLARET, St. Pierre, 1852.

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, H. PIPER & Co., Carte Blanche.

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 1591 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

1,000 TONS Newport WELSH COAL.

100 tons WEST HARTLEY ENGLISH COAL.

Ex Ship or in Godown.

Apply to MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 1492 Hongkong, 14th July, 1866.

PATENT SLIP FOR SALE.

THE Machinery and Iron work for a Morton's Patent Slip, capable of taking in vessels of 1000 Tons English Register. Specifications and plan, with other particulars on reference to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1206 Hongkong, 11th June, 1866.

SAO Luis Flour

Stoner's Crushed Sugar

New Beef and Pork

Fairbank's Scales

Copper Sheathing and Nails

Apply to SMITH ARCHIE & Co.

tf 1634 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1866.

PER MAIL STEAMER *DONNAI*,

LARGE assortment of Ladies' Dresses.

Printed Muslin and Organdi.

" Plain do

Muslin Regadores, of the latest Paris fashion,

Fine French Fans.

Very handsome new fancy Petticoats.

Mourning Jewellery of all descriptions.

Chignons.

Fine assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' French Boots.

ADRR. BOYER.

Just landed ex *Pagoud* and *Dunmail*.

PEACOCK'S compotition.

Hubbuck's boiled Oil, in drums and wood.

Hubbuck's Saw Oil in Drums

Hubbuck's best assorted Paints

Paint Brushes assorted sizes

Mathoops and Hanks

Galvanized Thimbles and Clews, &c., &c.

Deck Scrubbing Brushes

Painting and other Canvas

Bunting of assorted color

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1241 Hongkong, 16th June, 1866.

RECEIVED PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMER *ALPHEE*.

NEW Printed Muslin DRESSES

Do do Gauze

Black MERINOES and BIARRITZ

Black Lace MANTLES and BURNONS

Black COLLARS and LAPPETS in Chantilly Lace

White Grenadine BURNONS

Fancy COMBS and HEAD DRESSES

Black Jet BRACELETS, BROOCHES, and SLEEVE STUDS

Fancy SLEEVE STUDS and BUTTONS, for Ladies and Gentlemen

Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

A. BOYER.

Corner of d'Aguilar and Wellington Streets.

tf 1465 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1866.

EX PUSLAUR.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Airchamber, ventilating FELT HATS, in all the newest shapes and Colours.

Ellwood's Patent Airchamber ventilating FELT HELMETS, with latest improvements.

A large Lot of FELT HATS, of the newest shapes, in all colors by the best London makers.

Turkish TOWELS.

Linen DU-K.

Gentlemen's Shirt COLLARS in all the newest shapes.

Hendrics' Perfumes, ESSENCES, and TOILET SOAPS.

A. BOYER & Co.

Corner of d'Aguilar & Wellington Streets

tf 1455 Hongkong, 9th July, 1866.

Now landing Ex "Deccan."

IRISH Prime Mess Pork.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1269 Hongkong, 16th June, 1866.

FOR SALE.

At the Machine Shop at East Point.

LOWMOOR BOILER PLATES, SHEET IRON, BAR IRON, and RIVETS, Best CROWN SOBRA PLATES, SHEET IRON, BAR IRON, RIVETS and ANGLE IRON.

COPPER PLATES and PIPES, GAS PIPES, with Unions Couplings, &c.

RABBITS METAL, MUNTZ METAL, SPRING STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, BOILER TUBES, GRATE BARS, FILES, BUOYS, IRON TANKS, BOLTS and NUTS, &c., &c.,

D. ILLINGWORTH,
Foreman.

tf 1389 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1866.

For Sale.

ONE FRENCH BILLIARD TABLE, (Baroque & Co.), for sale. For particulars apply to

H. W. HORNHOLZ

Extracts.

The Russian Victory in Asia.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The *Times* last week, in possession of a piece of important news, contrived to make a mess of it in characteristic fashion. The time is long since past when authoritative announcements in the *Times* were to be received implicitly. We are forced to apply the ordinary critical tests, and the result in this instance was, to give the story a very dubious air. The Russians, we were told, had gained a great victory in Central Asia. A Bokharian army of 40,000 men and 21 guns had been routed on the 20th of May last with the loss of 1,000 men killed and all but two guns. In these facts themselves there was nothing improbable, for the Russians were known to be at war with Bokharia, and we were awaiting the news of the revenge they had taken for a serious check they had sustained. But the *Times* proceeded to tell us that the battle resembled Plassy which first gave England a firm footing in India. This victory, it was surmised, would give Central Asia to Russia, and very likely all the country intervening between her advanced posts and Peshawur. Unfortunately for the parallel, the Russians do not need to obtain a firm hold of Central Asia. They have got the larger part of it already, reduced surely enough under their dominion. Nor is this the first great battle they have fought to secure or increase their ascendency. At Alma we achieved our victory years ago, and during the last two years in capturing Turkestan, Aulliata, Tchemkent, and above all Taschkent, a fortified city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, they have performed exploits of no little magnitude. The new victory therefore is not like Plassy, the beginning of a series. In assimilating it to Plassy, the writer only gave a strong indication of his ignorance of the subject to which the news related. There was an error in detail again of some significance—the substitution of Nermalsky for Bournaulsky, as the name of the Russian General. The writer, it was clear, could have no previous knowledge to enable him to test a false report. The opening blunder was to treat the battle as having been fought in Bokharia, as giving the Russians possession of the whole of that State, including the capital. From the previously-reported positions of the Russian troops, it was quite impossible that they could have been in the capital of Bokharia on the date mentioned. Considering how the *Times* swallowed the *canard* of a Russian defeat last year about this very time, the conclusion from all these errors was a very natural one, that there had been another great mistake. As a rule, the leading journal did not shrink from the boldest argument on the misapprehended news. On the supposition that this victory virtually gave Bokharia to Russia, and would bring her in a year or two to the gates of India, the writer proceeded to allay alarms which he declared at the same time not to exist. The burden of his parable was that we need be under no apprehension of an invasion of India; we should remain in our strong positions on the Indus; beyond our territory all was wilderness, and we should not march into the wilderness to meet the enemy we expected to attack us. Such an enterprise as that would be "madness" and "unfathomable." Another argument against foolish fears was that the Russians had but a weak hold of their Tartar conquests; they knew little of what they had done or meant to do. Such an enterprise as that would be "unfathomable." Another argument against foolish fears was that the Russians had but a weak hold of their Tartar conquests; they knew little of what they had done or meant to do. Such an enterprise as that would be was characterized as